



September 17, 2001

Mr. Joe De Los Santos
Walsh, Anderson, Brown, Schulze & Aldridge
P.O. Box 460606
San Antonio, Texas 78246-0606

OR2001-4148

Dear Mr. De Los Santos:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 152031.

The Northside Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a written request for "the applications of students accepted to the Communications Arts High School for the 2001-2002 term," including the "student/parent comments," the students' school transcripts, and the students' current report cards. You contend that most of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.026, 552.101, and 552.114 of the Government Code.

We note at the outset that you acknowledge that you did not request a decision from this office in a timely manner. Section 552.301(a) of the Government Code requires a governmental body to request a decision from the attorney general within ten business days of receiving a request for information the governmental body wishes to withhold unless there has been a previous determination that the requested information is excepted from required public disclosure. When a governmental body fails to comply with the requirements of section 552.301, the information at issue is presumed public. Gov't Code § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379 (Tex. App.--Austin 1990, no writ); *City of Houston v. Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.*, 673 S.W.2d 316, 323 (Tex. App.--Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). The governmental body must show a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. Gov't Code § 552.302; *see also Hancock*, 797 S.W.2d at 381.

A compelling reason for withholding information is demonstrated where information is made confidential by other law, or where third party interests are at issue. Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977). Because you contend that the information at issue is made confidential by laws outside the Public Information Act, we will consider your arguments for withholding the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code protects "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." In this regard, we note that section 552.026 of the Government Code provides as follows:

This chapter does not require the release of information contained in education records of an educational agency or institution, except in conformity with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, Sec. 513, Pub. L. No. 93-380, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 ("FERPA") provides that no federal funds will be made available under any applicable program to an educational agency or institution that releases personally identifiable information (other than directory information) contained in a student's education records to anyone but certain numerated federal, state, and local officials and institutions, unless otherwise authorized by the student's parent.¹ See 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1). When a student has attained the age of eighteen years or is attending an institution of postsecondary education, the student holds the rights accorded by Congress to authorize the inspection of these records. 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(d).

"Education records" is defined as those records that contain information directly related to a student and are maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a person acting for such agency or institution. 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(A). For purposes of FERPA, the requested applications constitute "education records" in that the applications contain information about identifiable students.

We note, however, that information must be withheld from required public disclosure under FERPA only to the extent "reasonable and necessary to avoid personally identifying a particular student." Open Records Decision Nos. 332 (1982), 206 (1978). You have not explained, nor is it apparent to this office, how the release of the requested documents with student identifying information removed would otherwise reveal the identities of particular students. Accordingly, we have marked in brackets those portions of the records at issue that clearly would reveal or would tend to reveal the identity of the students to whom the records at issue pertain. The district must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to

¹In Open Records Decision No. 634 (1995), this office concluded that an educational agency or institution may withhold from public disclosure information that is protected by FERPA and excepted from required public disclosure by sections 552.026 and 552.101 of the Government Code without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision as to those exceptions.

FERPA. The district must also withhold any additional information pursuant to FERPA that the district determines is in the handwriting of the respective student. *See* Open Records Decision No. 224 (1979). The district must release the remaining information to the requestor.²

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or

²Because we resolve your request on other grounds, we need not address the applicability of section 552.114 of the Government Code to the records at issue.

complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the General Services Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Karen A. Eckerle
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KAE/RWP/seg

Ref: ID# 152031

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Robert Jaimison
6246 Valley Pawn
San Antonio, Texas 78250
(w/o enclosures)